GENE MAPPING METHOD USING MICROSATELLITE GENETIC POLYMORPHISM MARKERS

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention provides a gene mapping method which involves analysis of a DNA sample from a test subject and from a control subject for the presence of an allelic form of a plurality of microsatellite genetic polymorphism marker, which markers are located at intervals of about 50 Kb to 150 Kb on the human genome, in order to identify regions of the genome associated with a characteristic of the test subjects relative to the control subjects, e.g., a region containing a pathogenic gene or a gene relating to human phenotypes with genetic factors. The invention also features genomic regions so identified that are associated with susceptibility or the presence of psoriasis vulgaris and with rheumatoid arthritis.

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